

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1853.

The President's Trip North.

We have been informed on reliable authority that the statement that the President has determined to decline public receptions on his proposed trip to New York, is incorrect. He will leave Washington on Monday next, as we have heretofore stated, remaining in Baltimore over night, and will reach Philadelphia on Tuesday; leaving that city on Wednesday, and arriving in New York on the evening of that day. His suite will comprise Messrs. GUTHRIE, DAVIS, CAMPBELL, and CUSHING, of the Cabinet, and his Private Secretary, SIDNEY WEBSTER, Esq.

Hon. Mr. Everett's Speech.

The able impromptu of the Hon. Mr. EVERETT at the Boston dinner is replete with maxims of sound political philosophy, clothed in language at once nervous and beautiful. We know no statesman who unites with such just ideas of national policy so wise an appreciation of the value of national progress. We must confess we have never held in much admiration the timid "conservatism" which sees in any change the downfall of all that we most honor in the institutions of our country. Guided by the principles which founded our freedom, there is scarcely any innovation that is not an improvement. We have been terribly radical. We have overthrown a monarchy, and erected a powerful government out of the shattered fragments. We have discarded a standing army, and conquered veteran soldiers with ragged militia. We have dispensed with an established church, and done more to promote religion and education than any other nation. We have abolished imprisonment for debt, and yet private credit was never higher in any country. We have created public and corporate debts, which are a source of public prosperity. We have extended the right of suffrage to all men, and yet poll millions of votes without popular disturbance. We have able statesmen without diplomatic training, successful generals without military experience, orators ignorant of the rules of elocution, writers without collegiate study. We have shipwrights by instinct, and manufacturers by imitation. In a word, there has never been so much innovation in the history of the world, nor has there ever been so much prosperity and progress.

Foreign Philanthropy.

The *Albion* refers to certain articles in the *Union and Republic* upon the policy pursued by Great Britain towards the United States in relation to the slave question. It attributes these articles to a systematic purpose of exciting ill will against Great Britain. As any American explanation of those articles might not prove satisfactory to our contemporary, we will give him that which is offered by English authority. A pamphlet recently published under the signature of "A Cambridge Man," reviews the subject of slavery in the United States, and amongst other consequences of agitation, mentions that

"A friend—no slaveholder, but a Bostonian, whose name, might I reveal it, would add weight to every word he writes—assures me that the changed tone towards England which to so many is a matter of exultation, is just approaching the ill feeling which some few years ago pervaded the whole United States." [Our italics.]

To this the *European Times* adds:

"This was to have been expected. This ill blood between two kindred nations is deeply to be deplored, but as far as we are personally concerned, we did our best to keep alive a healthy rational feeling." &c.

We hope the *Albion* will see that the feeling of animosity to which it has referred has been caused alone by the persevering interference imputed to the English government and people with our institutions, and with interests emphatically domestic to ourselves. Many of our citizens believe that Great Britain is interfering with the slave question in Cuba with two objects: the one to destroy the competition between free and slave-grown sugars, the other to render the island an unprofitable acquisition to the United States. Great Britain, in her interference with the domestic affairs of Spain, is insensibly emulating the example of Russia. The Czar would prescribe the rights and treatment of the subjects of the Porte under pretence of his obligations to Christianity. Great Britain insists upon the rights of those negroes who have been introduced into Cuba since the slave-trade treaty with Spain. It is not surprising, therefore, that nations indirectly interested in the consequences of Russian and English intervention should regard these acts with jealousy. Nor is it surprising that the citizens of Turkey and of the United States should manifest feelings of ill will towards those countries whose interference is regarded by them as unauthorized and unjustifiable.

The *Albion* should know that there is nothing in the recollection of any American of revolutionary descent calculated to make the love of England a national feeling. It should remember that a large portion of the immigrants arriving in this country came here with prejudices against the institutions of monarchy, aristocracy, and hierarchy; that a large portion of them are inflamed with a direct hostility to England herself. This feeling of dislike is difficult to remove. Nor should the *Albion* believe that the dinners given to the few Americans who cross the Atlantic, or the honors of a court presentation to those who are weak enough to attach any consequence to such a trifle, have any effect upon the American masses. It is all very well to talk about being the countrymen of SHAKESPEARE and MILTON; but we cannot likewise forget that according to the same logic we must be likewise the countrymen of NORTH, TARLETON, TAYLOR, and DUMORE. If then the *Albion* sincerely wishes an era of good feeling between that nation and the adopted country of its editor, let that paper counsel Great Britain to confine her philanthropy within her own dominions, India

and Ireland included. When she shall have freed, fed, clothed, and taught her own white people, it will be time enough to undertake the same offices for the black people of other countries.

HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., an able writer well known to the old readers of this paper, has been named by several leading papers in New Jersey as a suitable Whig candidate for the office of Governor of that State.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1853.

My story is a short one this evening, for facts are scarce as roses in January; and when there is nothing to say, where's the use of saying.

Commodore Shubrick is certainly to take command of the force to be sent to the northeast fishing banks, unless he should be indisposed so to do. The assignment to this duty certainly must be regarded as a very flattering compliment to the Commodore, who, less than a week since, left the position of Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, in consequence of the provision of law directing that after the 1st June the head of that Bureau should be a practical naval constructor. The cruise to the fishing grounds will probably be a short, as it certainly must be a very pleasant one, at this season of the year.

The crew of the sloop-of-war Decatur will be filled up at once, by the transfer to her of nearly an hundred men from the steamer San Jacinto, who have nearly a year yet to serve. Final orders for the sailing of the fleet to the fishing grounds, however, have not yet been issued; and, of course, there's no telling what may turn up to prevent our vessels from going there, or to change the whole aspect of the question.

The statement that Mr. Copeland, of New York, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy in place of Stuart, is premature, no appointment having yet been made. I do not mean to be understood as intimating that Mr. C. may not win this prize; his chances, undoubtedly, are quite as good as those of any other, if not better.

The Secretary of the Navy paid his first visit to the National Observatory last evening. Ex-Senator Soule, of Louisiana, United States Minister to the Court of Madrid, and James C. Greene, of Missouri, the new Chargé d'Affaires to New Grenada, both arrived in town to-day—probably to receive their instructions from the Department of State preparatory to departing on their respective missions.

Professor Maury leaves the city in a few days on his way to Brussels, to attend a conference of scientific men, appointed by the several naval powers of Europe, to confer with him relative to, and arrange the details of, a uniform and general system of observations at sea. The purpose of course is to extend and perfect the admirable wind and current charts, the theory of which was suggested and developed by Professor M.

I learn to-day, on good authority, that Mr. E. Worrall, of Delaware, has been appointed United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, and J. L. Nelson, of Maryland, United States Consul at Tunis, Island.

I stated the other day the rumor that the President had complained of the removal of Major Vandewater from the Post Office Department; I do not learn that his remonstrance, if he ventured any, has been effectual in restoring the proscribed. The names of Captains Stewart, Owen, and Hull, all volunteer officers during the Mexican war, also are amongst those recently removed from clerkships in the Pension Office. It was natural to suppose that the services of these gentlemen in Mexico would have prevented their removal from office except for cause; and even that their admitted efficiency and faithful performance of their various duties would have secured for them positions of greater emolument. General Pierce certainly would not deem it beneath him to inquire whether there was any good reason for this persecution of his companions in arms.

ZEKE.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1853.

The Departments are getting into a quiet, settled state of things again. Many discharged clerks still hover about their old nests, hoping to be reinstated. The Pension Office is issuing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred land warrants daily. The issue of Virginia land scrip at the Land Office is very slow. The rules adopted by the commissioner in reference to the proofs and allowance of these claims are extremely rigid, and elicit loud complaints from the "Old Dominion."

The plasterers, gilders, and painters have taken possession of the entire lower story of the White House. The vaulted chandeliers are the only representatives of Democratic loyalty left "below stairs." The President's family occupy the second story, and it is not probable that they will go out of town at all. As soon as the lower story is finished they will occupy it, and the repairs in the upper part of the house will then be made. The President's reception days now are Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Cabinet days—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 11 o'clock a. m.

QUILL.

ORIGIN OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.—At a recent meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the origin of Georgetown, D. C., having been brought into question, Mr. Balch stated that the land on which it is situated was part of a large tract granted by Lord Baltimore, shortly after his arrival, to Ninian Beall, for his services against the Indians; that it was granted by act of assembly, and parts of it were even now in the possession of his descendants; that his son, Colonel George Beall, was the founder of Georgetown, and lies buried in the old church-yard. Many of the local names, &c., such as Beall street, are taken from his family; that Ninian Beall built in part "Dumbarton," on Georgetown Heights, now the seat of Colonel George C. Washington, to whose wife it came wholly by descent, and, as is said, without a deed occurring; and that the Rev. Dr. Balch, who married the great granddaughter of Ninian Beall, also received by his wife a portion of the original property in the same way.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.—The presence of two Whig candidates, and one Democratic, it was feared by the Whigs, would forfeit the district to the Democrats, and an arrangement has accordingly been made between the friends of the late representative, Major W. T. WARD, and Mr. BRAMLETTE, of two conflicting Whig candidates, in pursuance of which Major WARD has withdrawn from the canvass, and is devoting his utmost energies to promote the election of his late competitor. The long retention of Major WARD in this city by indisposition, and the advantage ground acquired by Mr. BRAMLETTE in the early prosecution of the canvass, are assigned as among the causes leading to this agreement between the parties.

Items.

Yesterday was a warm, sunny, and agreeable 7th of July.

The reduced fare on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad is highly appreciated, and has caused a good deal of visiting between the two cities.

A butterfly and a government official both strut and flutter, though their days of rejoicing are apt to be brief.

There were a number of gunpowder accidents throughout the country on the 4th. There is a penalty for every folly.

The Mormons in Bernardino county, California, are represented in the Legislature. We look for a proposition to legalize polygamy; or perhaps, by and by, the nation will be called upon to make it constitutional. We are progressing.

CHARLES DICKENS has announced that he is writing, and intends publishing, his own autobiography.—*National Democrat*.

The auto-biography of whom, else could he write? This is not unlike the "last ultimatum" of which we have lately read so much in the telegraphic despatches.

Somebody tells of a man who was shipwrecked and cast upon an uninhabited island without a shilling in his pocket! If he had drafts or letters of credit they no doubt suited as well.

Russia and Turkey are the topic. Europe is excited; but cunning Yankees think with Lager: "Now, whether he'll kill Cassio or Cassio him, each way makes my gain."

How strange that the destroyers of men, and not their benefactors, should ever be rewarded and held in honored remembrance. We read that Colt, the great revolver, independent of his extensive manufactory in this country, has a large establishment in London, three stories high, and more than fifteen rods in length, situated near Buckingham Palace; a large sign on the top of the building in letters fourteen feet long; one hundred and fifty workmen employed, twenty-eight being Yankees. He has received one or two invitations—so it is said—to dine with Louis Napoleon, who is anxious to secure the location of his works in Paris; and overtures are also being made to him to locate in Berlin and in Brussels. The rotary principle is a great matter in this world to make a fortune or to keep a clerkship.

Our advice to all persons at this particular season is, that they should keep cool.

We saw a man yesterday who was very anxious to consolidate his indebtedness. He said he owed everybody; and that, if he could only get some one to buy up all claims against him, he would give a new obligation for the whole, and get his life insured to secure the party so investing. We promised to make his proposition known for the benefit of speculators.

A NEW PAPER IN GEORGETOWN.—We have before us the prospectus of Messrs. SETTLE and RODIER, who propose to publish a tri-weekly paper entitled THE INDEPENDENT, which is to be politically and in all other respects what its name indicates. They take a comprehensive view of the interests and prospects of their town, and assign to themselves the useful and arduous task of representing her before the country and advocating and sustaining her various claims and interests. Messrs. SETTLE and RODIER are industrious, energetic, persevering, and economical men, and will unquestionably succeed if sustained from the beginning as Georgetown is capable of sustaining a paper; but if the families and business men of the town adopt the not unusual mode of withdrawing their patronage until they see how the business prospers, it were kinder in them to frown upon the enterprise at once. It is during and throughout the first year of the existence of a paper that its friends have an opportunity of rendering it a service. The ordeal of that period passed, it is independent of favors and capable of standing upon its own merits.

THE TAMMANY HALL RIOTERS at New York, who made the attack some time since on Mr. Augustus Schell, have been sentenced by Judge Beebe—the principal one, Stephen Wilson, to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary; Wallis to pay a fine of \$100; another one had his sentence deferred. The counsel for the prisoners gave notice of his intention to carry the case before the supreme court, to test the validity of Judge Beebe's competency to pronounce sentence.

We would particularly impress it upon the minds of all our friends—and our readers are all such—that fruits and vegetables, stale or more or less than ripe, are dangerous things at this particular time. We have seen some serious sickness produced by the use of them.

J. D. B. DEBOW has been appointed by his excellency Governor Hebert delegate at large, to represent the State of Louisiana at the approaching World's Fair in New York.

ISHAM GRAVES, son of the late Hon. William J. Graves, of Kentucky, was drowned in the river Ohio, a little above Shawneetown, Illinois, on the first instant, from cramp or exhaustion while swimming.

CARPENTER, the driver of the omnibus attacked by the members of the Hibernian Society in New York on the 4th instant, has since died from the effects of the beating. Thirty-seven of the ring-leaders of the riot have been committed for examination.

A FREE NEGRO CONVENTION was held in Rochester, New York, on the 6th instant. About one hundred delegates were present from various States, among whom was Fred. Douglass, who read a long address to the people of the United States.

LIGHTNING.—Mr. E. Meriam, of New York, a distinguished scientific writer and practical philosopher, says that persons struck by lightning should not be given up as dead for at least three hours. During the first two hours they should be drenched freely with cold water, and if this fails to produce restoration, then add salt and continue the drenching for another hour.

"Sammy, why don't your mother mend that rip in your trousers?" "Oh, she's gone to the sewing circle, to make clothes for poor children."

A very naughty mother. She should have gone to the theatre or ball-room, and then no envious person would have sneered at her practices. There is great power in ridicule, but it is as potent against a good as against a bad cause.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN KINGSBURY.—Capt. James W. Kingsbury died at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 25th ult., in the 53d year of his age. The *Republican* of that city says:

"Captain Kingsbury was a native of Connecticut. He was a graduate of West Point Academy, and was for many years attached to the Commissary Department of the Army in St. Louis. After his resignation from the service, he settled upon a farm near this city, and there, in the active performance of his duties as a good citizen, he spent many years of his life. Few men have passed through the world so blamelessly."

Edward Everett's Address, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, July 4.

The seventy-seventh anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with much fervor at Boston. A large civic and military procession, when the outdoor ceremonies were over, proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a dinner was served up. Of the regular toasts offered at this entertainment, the fourth was as follows:

The Senate of the United States.—Whenever it (Everett) speaks, discord and dissension shall hide their heads.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the toast which has just been given, and for the marked kindness with which it has been received by the company. I deem it a privilege to be present on this occasion. We all, I think, sir, who had the good fortune to be present at the Old South Church, felt that it was good to be there. [Cheers.] We felt that it was good to pause awhile from the hurry of passing events, and revive our recollections of the times which tried men's souls. I do not know that I have ever attended a celebration conducted in a more interesting manner. The solemn prayers that the God of our fathers would extend his protection to the public reading of the great Declaration which has given immortality to the day; the sweet voices in the gallery, giving assurance that the sons and daughters were training up to catch the spirit and imitate the example of the fathers and mothers; this all gave uncommon interest to the exercises. [Much cheering.] It was, also, I own, sir, particularly pleasing to me to listen to your friend on my right, the orator of the day, who gave us such a treat in his ingenious, manly, and fervid discourse, in which he rose very far above the commonplace of the occasion, and adorned his great theme with much original and seasonable illustration. It was especially gratifying to me, sir, to witness the brilliant promise and ardor of more than two generations, and amidst the perils of convulsions of States abroad, and the rapid march of events at home, has left us one great theme on which political opinion is united; one happy day on which party strife is at rest. [Great applause.]

I trust, sir, that the Fourth of July will ever continue to be celebrated as it has been to-day, understanding it as well as enthusiastically; because it furnishes at once the most instructive and glorious illustration of the union of the two great principles of stability and progress, on which our prosperity, at the present day, rests upon its corner-stone; and by whose cordial alliance and joint working alone the great destiny of the nation, and amidst the perils of convulsions of States abroad, and the rapid march of events at home, has left us one great theme on which political opinion is united; one happy day on which party strife is at rest. [Great applause.]

I am the more desirous, sir, of making this remark on the present occasion with some emphasis, because there is on the part of many—perhaps of most—persons among us a disposition to separate these two great principles—to take one to the neglect of the other, and in consequence to effect to do violence to both. As in all party divisions, so in this; we throw ourselves passionately into the cause we have embraced, push its peculiar views beyond proper limits, overlooking all reasonable qualifications, and forget that practical wisdom and plain common sense are generally found about half-way between the two extremes. [Cheers.] Accordingly there are and always have been among us, as in all countries where thought and speech are free, men who give themselves up, heart and soul, to the reverence of the past; they can do justice to no wisdom but the wisdom of ages; and, if an institution is not time-honored, it is very apt by them not to be honored at all. They forget that the talk oak was once an acorn, and that the oldest thing has its beginning.

[Cheers.] The class of men received a few years ago in England the designation of "conservatives," from their disposition to maintain things just as they are. Recently, in this country, they have been called by the rather unpromising name of "Old Fogies." The origin and precise import of which are unknown to me. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, sir, these benighted individuals, straight-laced and stiff-necked as they are, err only in pushing a sound principle to extremes; in obeying one law of our social nature to the neglect of another equally certain and important. The reverence of the past, adherence to what is established, may be carried a great deal too far; but it is not merely an innate feeling of the human heart, but a direct logical consequence of the physical and spiritual constitution which our Creator has given us. [Cheers.] The sacred tie of family, which, reaching backward and forward, binds the generations of men together, and draws out the plaintive music of our being from the solemn alternation of error and grandeur, of the black and white keys of life's harpsichord—[sensation:] the magical power of language, which puts spirit in communion with spirit in distant periods and climes; the grand sympathies of country which lead the Greeks of the present day to talk of "the victory which we gained over the barbarians at Marathon"—[cheers:] the mystic tissue of race, woven far back in the dark numbers of the past, and which, after the vicissitudes and migrations of centuries, wraps up great nations in its broad mantle—[cheers:] those significant expressions which carry volumes of meaning in a word—Father, Parent, Child, Posterity, Native Land—these all teach us not blindly to worship, but duly to honor the past, to study the lessons of the past, to seek, in the wisdom which fashioning the leaf that unfolded itself six weeks ago in the forest, on the pattern of the leaf which was bathed in the dew of Paradise in the morning of creation. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

These feelings, I say, sir, are just and natural. The principle which prompts them lies deep in our nature; it gives birth to the dearest feelings of life, and it fortifies some of the sternest virtues. [Cheers.] But these principles and feelings are not the whole of our nature. They are a portion only of those sentiments which belong to us as men, as patriots and Christians. We do not err when we cherish them, but when we cherish and act on them exclusively; forgetting that there is another class of feelings and principles—different although not antagonistic—which form another side to our wonderfully complicated existence.

This is the side to which an opposite class in the community devotes itself exclusively. They are "the men of progress," or as they sometimes call themselves, in imitation of similar designations in most countries of Europe, "Young America." Either from natural ardor of temperament, or the force of habit, or the influence of education, they are constantly meditating on the abuses which accumulate in most human concerns in the lapse of time, they get to think that everything which has existed for a considerable time is an abuse, that consequently to change is, as a matter of course, to improve, to innovate, of necessity, an improvement. They do not consider that if this notion is carried too far it becomes a delusion; it condemns their own measures, and justifies the next generation in sweeping away their work as remorselessly as they are disposed to sweep away the work of their predecessors. [Great cheering.]

Now, here again, sir, the error is one of exaggeration only. Young America is a very honest fellow, he means well; but, like other young folks, he is sometimes a little too much in a hurry. [Laughter and cheers.] He needs the curb occasionally, as we old ones perhaps still more frequently need the spur. There is a principle of progress in the human mind—in all the works of men's hands—in all associations and communities, from the village club to the empire that embraces a quarter of the human race—in all political institutions—in art, literature, and science—and most especially in all new countries, where it must, from the nature of the case, be the leading and governing principle. [Cheers.]

Who can compare the modern world, its condition, its arts, its institutions, with the ancient world, and doubt this? The daily newspapers, smoking every morning from a hundred presses, with a strip of hieroglyphics on the side of an obelisk, perplexing the world with its dubious import, and even that found out within the last thirty years; the ocean steamer with the row galley, creeping timidly round the shore—the railways in the United States alone, without mentioning those of Europe, with those famous Roman paved roads, the Appian and Flaminian way, to which the orator alluded—which our railways exceed tenfold in extent, to say nothing of their superiority in every other respect, as a means of communication; the printing-press, driven by steam, with the scribe's toilsome pen; the electric telegraph, with the mail-coach, the post-horse, the pedestrian courier; and, above all, a representative republic—Confederacy, extending over a continent, with a feudal despotism building a palace of necks of a people, or a stormy Grecian democracy, subsisting its citizens by public largess, deeming all labor servile, ostracising its good men, insulting and oppressing its allies, and rendering its own vital within the circuit of the city walls to which it was confined—who, I say, can make this comparison, and doubt that the principle of progress is as deeply seated in our nature as the principle of conservatism, and that true practical wisdom and high national policy reside in the due mixture and joint action of the two. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Now, sir, this was the wisdom of the men of '76. This is the lesson of the Fourth of July; this the oracle which speaks to us from the shrines of this consecrated hall. [Great cheering.] If we study the writings of the men of that day, we find that they treated the cause of civil liberty not only as one of justice and right, of sentiment and feeling, but also as one of history and tradition, of charters and laws. [Cheers.] They not only looked to the future, but they explored the past. They built wisely and skillfully, in such sort that after-times might extend the safely front of the most vigorous conservatism, and enlarge its spacious courts, and pile its storied arch above arch, gallery above gallery, to the heavens; [great cheers:] but they dug the foundations deep down to the eternal rock; the town, the school, the militia, the church—these were the four corner-stones on which they reared the edifice. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

If we look only at one part of their work—if we see them pouring over dusty parchments by the midnight lamp—citing the year-books against writs of assistance—disputing themselves hoarse about this phrase in the charter of Charles the First, and that section in a statute of Edward the Third, we should be disposed to class them with the most ignorant conservatives, who, ever throwing a drag-chain around the limbs of a young and ardent people. [Cheers.] But, gracious heavens, look at them again, when the trumpet sounds the hour of resistance; survey the other aspect of their work. [Great cheering.] See these undaunted patriots in their obscure caucus gatherings, in their town meetings, in their provincial assemblies, in their Continental Congress, bravely defying to the British Parliament and the British throne; march with their raw militia to the conflict with the trained veterans of the seven years' war; [cheers:] witness them, a group of colonies extemporized into a Confederacy, entering with a calm self-possession into alliance with the oldest monarchy in Europe, and occupying as they do a narrow belt of territory along the coast, thinly peopled, partially cleared—hemmed in by the native lakes, by the Alleghanies, by the Ohio, and the lakes—behold them dilating with the grandeur of the position, radiant in the prospective glories of their career, [much cheering:] casting abroad the germs of future independent States, destined, at no distant day, to shake the empire of the face of the thirteen British colonies, but to spread over the territories of France and Spain on this continent—over Florida and Louisiana—over New Mexico and California—beyond the Mississippi, beyond the Rocky Mountains—to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, the Arctic and the Torrid zones, in one great network of confederate republics, bravely defying to the British Parliament and the British throne; 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